

cells; (6D) HBE 144 primary human airway epithelial cells; (6E) MDCK polarized canine kidney cells ; (6F) human β islet primary cells; (6G) C2C12 murine myoblast cells; (6H) MCA205 murine fibrosarcoma cells; and (6I) NIH3T3 cells. Additionally, Figure 9B-C shows the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate internalization of eGFP in human islets at low magnification (9B is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and 9C shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP). Figure 9D-E show the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate internalization eGFP in human islets at high magnification (9D is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and 9E shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP). Figure 9F-G shows the ability of peptide 5 to facilitate the internalization of eGFP in human dendritic cells (9F is a photomicrograph of the histologically stained cells and 9G shows the fluorescent detection of eGFP). Figure 9A is a schematic representation of the expression construct encoding the peptide5-eGFP fusion protein.

In the Abstract:

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ABSTRACT

The present invention relates to internalizing peptides which facilitate the uptake and transport of cargo into the cytoplasm and nuclei of cells as well as methods for the identification of the peptides, and methods of use for the peptides. The internalizing peptides of the present invention are selected for their ability to efficiently internalize cargo into a wide variety of cell types both *in vivo* and *in vitro*.